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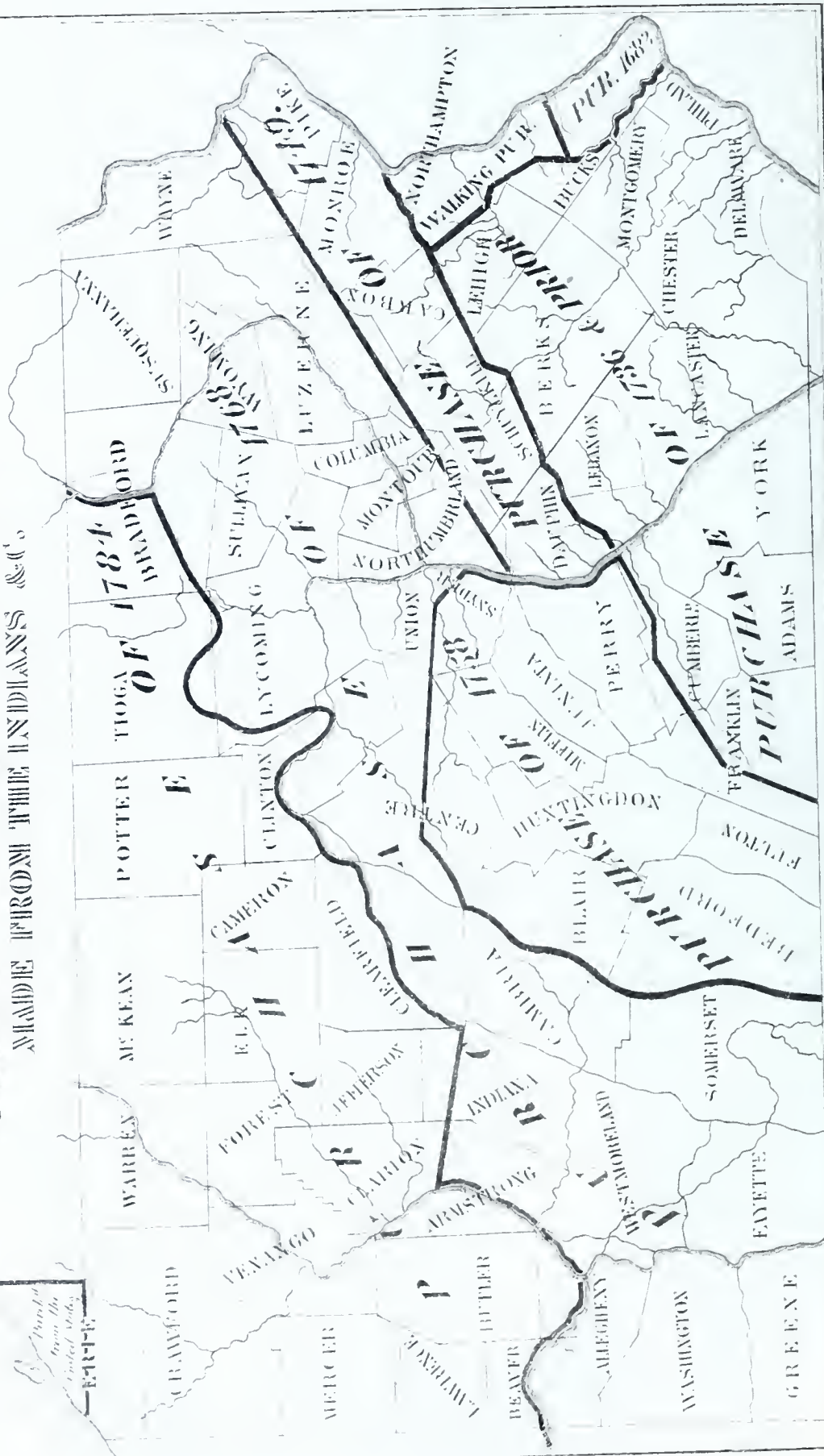


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MAP SHOWING THE VARIOUS PURCHASES MADE FROM THE INDIANS &c.



From the original maps of the State of Pennsylvania

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SURVEYOR GENERAL

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

FOR THE

Year ending November 30, 1871.



HARRISBURG:

B. SINGERLY, STATE PRINTER.
1872.

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REPORT.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARRISBURG, *December 5, 1871.* }

To His Excellency, JOHN W. GEARY,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following detailed statement of the operations of this Department, for the year ending the 30th ult. :

Business done during the year ending November 30, 1871.

The warrant registers for the counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Montgomery, Northampton, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, Delaware, Cumberland, Franklin, Lycoming, Clearfield, M'Kean, Perry, Wyoming, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Juniata, Lawrence, Fulton, Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango, Warren, Lehigh, Wayne, Pike, Schuylkill, Clarion, Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre, Clinton and Blair, giving names of warrantees, dates and descriptions of warrants, acres applied for, and quantity returned, with date of patenting, making six large volumes, containing the entries of 101,541 tracts, copied and carefully compared with the original.

500 Surveys copied and certified under the act of 16th February, 1833, compared and entered in book "H" of such surveys.

2 Index books, containing 10,318 names copied and compared.

The general patent index brought up to the present time.

148 Tracts of land released under the act of 15th April, 1869; releases recorded and certificates forwarded to the prothonotaries of the several counties.

500 Surveys received, calculated, compared with warrants, entered in book of county surveyors' returns, endorsed, numbered and filed.

16 Surveys received, calculated, compared with warrants, entered in book of incorrect surveys and returned for correction.

13 Corrected surveys received, re-calculated and entered.

6,040 Letters and applications for official documents and information, received and attended to.

996 Tickets for patenting issued.

75996

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

- 1,236 Patents written and endorsed.
- 1,236 Patents recorded and indexed.
- 269 Warrants written, endorsed and filed.
- 269 Warrants copied and entered in register.
- 40 Warrants to accept surveys written, numbered and filed.
- 1,312 Certificates of indebtedness directed to the State Treasurer.
- 1,312 Calculations of certificates for indebtedness.
- 1,312 Treasurers' receipts entered.
- 1,312 Treasurers' receipts delivered to Auditor General.
- 12 Monthly statements delivered to Auditor General.
- 2,511 Vouchers written, journalized, posted into ledger and indexed.
- 2,242 Accounts in ledger closed.
- 1,020 Certificates of liquidation of lien made out and addressed to the prothonotaries of the several counties, under act of 4th April, 1868.

Work done for which fees have been received, for the year ending November 30, 1871.

1,811 Copies of surveys.....	\$905 50
570 Copies of warrants.....	285 00
406 Copies of patents.....	392 00
842 Searches.....	210 50
241 Connections, embracing 2,411 tracts	663 00
139 Copies of applications and	}
208 Certificates miscellaneous copies	
Copy of Nicholson land book.....	275 00
269 Warrants issued.....	1,210 50
1,020 Patent fees, including warrants of acceptance and other fees.....	13,492 02
	<hr/>
	17,617 82
	<hr/>

STATEMENT showing the number of warrants, patents and certificates to the State Treasurer, issued from December 1, 1870, to November 30, 1871, and the amount of purchase money and fees for warrants, patents and copying fees received, and liens and mortgages paid during the same period.

Month and year.	New warrants....	Patents paid for..	Town lots pate'd	Mortgages paid..	Excess tickets...	Certific's to State Treasurer.....	Purchase money	Fees relating to warrants & patents.....	Copying fees	Totals.....
1870, December	24	97	.....	.....	3	124	\$3,239 20	\$1,410 95	\$214 00	\$4,864 15
1871, January	26	74	.....	.....	7	107	2,263 48	1,079 82	164 25	3,507 53
" February.....	25	42	.....	.....	6	73	1,668 45	698 70	228 55	2,495 70
" March.....	25	87	.....	.....	.....	112	3,034 67	1,350 96	289 75	4,675 38
" April.....	31	59	.....	2	1	95	1,574 29	917 22	147 25	2,668 76
" May.....	29	88	.....	.....	3	122	4,325 02	1,373 35	189 25	5,887 62
" June.....	23	69	.....	1	.....	113	1,865 77	1,018 50	317 25	3,201 52
" July.....	7	105	24	.....	1	81	2,451 91	1,307 25	193 13	3,955 29
" August.....	31	44	4	1	4	79	2,548 27	700 70	175 55	3,426 52
" September	17	55	.....	.....	7	71	2,760 71	851 02	228 17	3,839 90
" October.....	11	55	.....	.....	5	71	2,167 33	828 91	258 95	3,255 19
" November.....	20	216	1	.....	6	242	5,707 49	3,135 14	479 20	9,321 83
Totals.....	269	991	29	4	43	1,312	33,509 59	14,702 52	2,915 30	51,127 41
Purchase money.....							\$33,509 59			
Warrant and patent fees							\$14,702 52			
Copying fees							2,915 30			
Total receipts paid into State Treasury.....							17,617 82			
							51,127 41			

It will be observed, by comparing the foregoing statement of the amount of money received for patent fees and balances due upon unpatented land with the receipts of the previous year, that there has been a very considerable falling off in applications for patents. But whilst this has been the case, the revenue from this source has exceeded the average of past years, the receipts of the previous year being the largest paid into the State Treasury, on account of lands, for more than half a century. One cause of the increased receipts of 1870, was in the fact that the impression seemed largely to prevail that there was a time limited after which patents could not be obtained at all, and many persons, appreciating the necessity of perfecting their titles, and of having a further record to perpetuate the evidence of the boundaries of their lands, availed themselves of what was, by not a few, thought to be the last opportunity. But during the past year it became generally understood that there was no limited time for obtaining patents, which, together with the great difficulty experienced by many in getting the necessary data to enable them to perfect their titles, may, in a great measure, account for the decreased revenue for this official year. At the close of last year a large number of patents, previously applied for, remained to be made out, which was done during the winter months. And then the decrease in patenting land afforded an opportunity for copying a large number of records, which were so badly worn out that further use of them could not be made without transferring them to new books. The warrant registers, containing the entries of the warrants issued in forty-one counties, making six large volumes, were copied and carefully compared with the originals, and the general patent index of the enrolled patents, contained in twelve large volumes, which had been suspended for many years, was brought up to the present time. Besides the foregoing, a sufficient number of badly worn out surveys were copied and certified, under the provisions of the act of 16th February, 1833, to make a volume of over 500 pages. The work of copying worn out surveys, &c., will be continued during the winter, so far as the routine business of the office will permit, for it is of great importance that all the evidence of land titles in this Department be carefully preserved.

The money paid to the Treasury for patent, warrant and other fees by this Department for the last three years, amounting to \$84,690 63, has more than met the current expenses, clerk hire, &c., so that what has been paid on account of lands proper during that time has been collected without expense to the State. But it is not so much the revenue the office may yield by which its usefulness and importance is to be estimated, as it is from the fact that to it the people must apply for whatever is needed to locate their lands and determine in many instances their right to them.

An act of Assembly was passed last year, giving the Board of Property

full and discretionary power as to the time of entering suits, and the number thereof to be brought for the collection of liens against unpatented lands. This act places the collection of these claims in the proper hands, and gives the board full and entire control over the subject, and therefore may be regarded as a substantial step in the right direction. The board, at a meeting held in July, directed that the warrantee names and other data be furnished the Attorney General, for a limited number of cases in each of the several counties, to be proceeded upon after the first day of December, 1871, should payment of the arrearages not have been made before that time. A circular setting forth these proceedings was printed and forwarded to the county surveyors and others; but the notice was not at all general, for the reason that there was no fund out of which to pay for its publication in the newspapers of the State. This is to be regretted, for it is believed that if general publicity could have been given of this action, a very large number of patents would have been applied for during the latter part of the year. In compliance with the action of the Board of Property, a number of cases are being prepared for the Attorney General. In this connection, it may be proper to remark that it is not clearly understood how the provisions of the act of the 20th May, 1864, and the supplements thereto, can be efficiently carried out, unless some additional agency to insure the service of the writs from Dauphin county be provided for by law. The sheriffs of the several counties to whom the writs would be directed, would not in most cases be able to execute them, not being familiar with the location of the tracts against which the proceedings are had, and thus, at least for the present, impose the burden of the costs upon the Commonwealth. The questions then arise: What additional agency can be invoked to secure the service of the writs in case suits are brought? Or, what policy can be pursued that will aid in closing up this long deferred and unfinished business? In answer to the first, it is suggested that the law be so amended that the sheriff may call to his aid the county surveyor in order to secure a service of the first writ.

As to the second proposition, a much larger field of inquiry is covered by its scope. But an examination of the several acts of Assembly passed relating to this subject, and the result of their practical workings as shown by the records of this office, would indicate that the act of 1864, and supplements, should not be supplanted by any heretofore tried, but such laws as experience has shown to be necessary in order to secure the results intended by these acts should be passed. It has been forcibly said, that "the most important duty of the judiciary is to make the titles to real estate as certain as possible, so that every prudent and intelligent man may know what his rights are." And it may be said, with equal force, that the policy of the State should be to require every one owning

land to complete the title thereto, so that hereafter purchasers of real estate may know that the foundation upon which their titles rest, are secure so far as the State is concerned; and to this end no considerable delay, as to having all the lands of the Commonwealth patented, should be encouraged, either by the administration of this office or by legislation, but the most expeditious, equitable and practical means for securing the early patenting of all the lands of the State should be adopted. The policy of the State, without doubt, is to require the people to perfect the titles to their lands, and it is believed that the great body of the owners of unpatented lands desire to obtain patents, and would willingly pay the arrearages and fees, if they only knew how to obtain the necessary information and assistance to accomplish it; for it is the experience of this office, from coming in contact with the patentees of the past few years, that they felt gratified in getting the matter closed up, and, with but a very few exceptions, no objections were made to the amount of money required of them. The State should, if practicable, make some provision that personal notice, where it can be given, should be served upon the owners or occupiers of unpatented lands before bringing suits to enforce collections. To accomplish this it is suggested that the powers of the Board of Property be by law further enlarged, so that the board could direct the county surveyors of the several counties to notify the owners or occupiers of tracts of unpatented lands within their counties, respectively, that there are balances of purchase money and fees due upon said tracts, and require the county surveyors to report, say every three months, to the board the names of the warrantees, date of warrants and location, with the names of the owners or occupiers upon whom they had served said notice, and the manner of service. And if such notice be not heeded, or the parties neglect or refuse, for the space of three months from the time of service of the notice upon them, the Board of Property could proceed to enforce payment. Such action would receive not only the approval of all who have fully paid for their lands, but also of the public generally.

In order to more effectually carry out the foregoing recommendation, it would be necessary to furnish each county surveyor with a duplicate of the land lien docket of his county, which could readily be done, but would require considerable clerical work. The recommendation to have the county surveyors made an instrumentality to aid in the collection of the liens against unpatented lands, would have been made last year, but the receipts were so satisfactory, that it was not thought best at that time to suggest any change. On this subject it may be stated that it is the experience of the Department, that the greater proportion of the applications for patents come here through the agency of the county surveyors, and it has been observed that in counties where these officers are either inefficient or indif-

ferent, but little patenting has been done. In fact, the county surveyors are the only persons in the body of the State who have the necessary information at their command, to be of any considerable service to the people in making search and preparing cases for presentation to this office. It can, therefore, be readily appreciated how much greater their usefulness in this direction would be, if they were armed with some authority for calling the attention of owners to the fact that patents had not been taken out for their lands. Heretofore, doubtless, they have been restrained from doing so, lest they might be regarded as pressing the matter in their own interest alone, or unduly meddling in the affairs of others.

As it is desirable that all the data relating to the lands of the State necessary to the full investigation of the title to any particular tract or tracts of land be brought within easy reach of the mass of the people, and since the county land lien dockets already sent out, partially supply the wants of those interested in this particular, I would again recommend the enactment of a law requiring the Surveyor General to prepare dockets containing lists of all the patented lands of the State, to be forwarded to the prothonotaries of the several counties, so that with the list of unpatented lands now in their possession, the county records would have full data, at least as to the parties who purchased the lands from the State. These dockets should give the names of the warrantees, dates of warrants, location by township, number of acres, when and to whom patented, with such other information as could conveniently be given. Such records would be of great service as books of reference at the several county seats, where parties usually go for information relating to lands located in the counties respectively.

The number of clerks at present employed in the Department would be sufficient to complete this work, and the cost of making and sending out the dockets would be very much less than was required in preparing the county land lien dockets, and it is believed the expenditure would be most wise and judicious. If, however, the Legislature should not deem it proper or necessary to require this work to be done, and no new duties are imposed upon the Department, some reduction in the number of the present clerical force can be made.

In my last annual report it was suggested that some change should be made in the laws relative to this Department, that "an uniform price for all vacant lands throughout the State should be established; the distinction kept up between what is known as the 'Old Purchase' and the 'Last Purchase,' should be abolished. A law to compel parties occupying vacant lands, by improvement and settlement, to take out warrants and perfect their titles, should be enacted; and also, in order to prevent the accumulation of new surveys on the unpatented files hereafter, an act should be passed, fixing a shorter time for placing warrants in the hands of county surveyors,

and limiting them to the shortest practicable time for making returns thereon; and requiring patents to be taken out in, say, six months from the date of return of survey, unless suspended by caveat. A definite and limited time should also be fixed for the return of surveys on warrants heretofore issued, in order that all the unfinished business of the Department may, at an early period, be completed. A law is also needed to prevent waste and punish trespassers on vacant lands."

Most of these suggestions have been met by the commissioners to revise the civil code, in that part of their report relating to the administration of this Department. Some advantageous change might be made as to portions of the revised statute, yet, as it so fully incorporates the suggestions heretofore made, and so ably codifies the mass of laws, making them a harmonious whole, and leaving out much that is obsolete, uncertain, conflicting and heterogeneous, it is believed that if the Legislature should enact it as reported, incorporating with it a clause to aid in the collection of liens as recommended in this report, it would leave little if any further legislation necessary for this Department in the future.

Should the Legislature, however, fail to adopt the revised statute as codified, it is urged that they enact that portion of it relating to pre-emptions (see page 245, section 70 to 76, inclusive.) Our pre-emption laws have long been regarded as vitally defective; the difficulties and necessities of the times which prompted their enactment, in the early days of the Commonwealth, have long since passed away. A time should be fixed upon, from the date of actual settlement and improvement of the lands of the State, when the improver or those holding under him should be compelled to pay the purchase money and receive their title. Should they then fail or refuse to do so, the provisions of the sections referred to would appear to be the best mode of disposing of this class of cases. It will be observed that the seventy-sixth section is intended to prevent parties from hereafter taking possession of or settling upon vacant lands without obtaining a warrant or survey. This is right, since it has now become more the interest of the State and her citizens to have all matters relating to lands closed up, than it is to obtain settlers for the rough but oftentimes valuable pieces of land remaining unappropriated. On the whole, it is certainly a safe proposition that instead of in any way extending the right of pre-emption it should be limited and restricted, so that all matters relating to land titles would be put in such a shape that they could be disposed of in the near future, and not handed over to another generation, who will necessarily know less about them than the present.

Notwithstanding that I have so often called attention to the insecurity of the valuable records of this Department, and that my predecessors have frequently referred to it, I am constrained by a sense of duty in this my

last annual report, to again recommend and urge that immediate steps be taken, by those having authority in the premises, to render this building fire-proof. The walls, joists, doors, door and window frames are of very substantial material, and there is comparatively little danger of fire from without. But by the accumulation of books, papers and surveys from the days of William Penn to this time, occupying nearly every available space around the walls of both stories, and kept in *wooden cases*, so thoroughly dried out that if from any accident a fire should take place within the building, the entire and irreparable destruction of all that it contains, might occur in much less time than is required to make this recommendation. It should be borne in mind that the surveys and other records relating to original titles are of importance to every land-owner in the Commonwealth, for even in the three original counties of the State, copies of surveys are, to this day, applied for to determine the rights of parties, or to be used in making abstracts of title; whilst there are many localities where the boundaries of valuable land can only be determined from the records now preserved in this office. Land marks are not perpetual; trees bearing the most important evidence as to lines of tracts are often cut down by the careless, and are frequently deadened or destroyed by the recurring fires in the forests, and, even under the most favorable circumstances, they will decay, leaving nothing but the original drafts to determine the actual location of the lands. The more fully to appreciate the importance of preserving the archives of this office, it is only necessary to know that so far as a large majority of the original titles are concerned, this is the only place where copies can be had. The State has assumed the custody, care and protection of these papers, and the people look to those having the power, for their preservation. If iron cases were furnished and the building were heated from the basement, (which would cost less than the present mode,) there would be little if any danger. The cost of putting in suitable iron cases would not be very great, as shown by a careful estimate made by an experienced worker and dealer in iron-work, which fixes the maximum cost at not more than \$15,000.

During the past year there has been paid to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, the sum of \$23,809 accrued interest and premium on the Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund. Some of the State bonds composing this fund are now due, and are being called in by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; another portion falls due in a few years; and some apprehension has been expressed by the trustees of the Agricultural College that the United States 5-20 bonds in the fund might be called in for redemption by the Treasurer of the United States, and possibly thus temporarily interfere with the regular interest payments to the college. I therefore respectfully call attention to the matter, and would recommend that the Com-

missioners for the sale of Agricultural College land scrip be authorized to dispose of *all* of the present bonds and pay the amount of the proceeds into the State Treasury for the use of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, to be applied to the redemption of the over due loans of the State, and that the proper officers be directed to issue a new long running bond for the whole amount of proceeds. By such action at this time the amount of the permanent Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund could be materially increased without cost to the fund or the State. The fund at present amounts to the sum of \$381,500, and is composed as follows:

United States 5-20 bonds.....	\$126,000
Pennsylvania war loan.....	20,000
Do.....State bonds, 3d series.....	209,000
Do.....do.....2d...do.....	26,500
	<hr/>
	381,500

At present these bonds could be disposed of at something near the following rates of premium, viz:

\$126,000, United States bonds, at 11 per cent.....	\$13,860	
20,600, War loan, at par.....		
209,000, Pa. bonds, 3d series, at 5 per cent.....	10,450	
26,500....do.....2d...do...at 3...do.....	795	
	<hr/>	25,105
		<hr/>
		406,605
		<hr/>

Thus the sum of \$25,105 could be added to the fund, making it amount to the sum of \$406,605, as a *permanent* and safe investment. When the \$126,000, United States bonds, were purchased, a premium of \$6,625 was paid for them, but, as the interest on these bonds is paid in gold, this amount has been more than re-paid by the premium received on the gold, which up to this time has amounted to \$8,866 48, and will be increased by the premium on gold due January 1, 1872, about \$378, making the aggregate amount of premium on gold amount to \$9,244 48, so that the college will net \$2,619 48 over and above the amount of premium originally paid for the bonds.

The premium on gold, however, has materially decreased since the investment was made; from 40 per cent. it has fallen as low as 10 per cent. premium, and it is presumed will continue gradually to decline until it approximates par. This will consequently diminish the market value of the bonds themselves, bringing them down to par also. If, therefore, the bonds are not disposed of, but are held until they are called in, a year or two hence, by the Treasurer of the United States, the opportunity to increase the college fund from this source will have passed away.

In connection with this matter it might be well to consider whether it

would not be highly proper and creditable to the State to add a sufficient sum to this fund to make it amount to \$500,000. The present fund has been secured without cost to the State, from the proceeds of the munificent donation of Agricultural College Land Scrip by the National Government, in aid of education and agriculture. That the amount realized from the sale of the land scrip has failed to meet the expectations of the friends of that measure cannot be denied; how far the State may be responsible for the failure, cannot now be determined. It is a well known fact, however, that the State did not enact any *efficient* legislation looking to the sale of the land scrip until nearly four years after the passage of the act of Congress donating the same, and not until many of the other States had disposed of a large portion of their scrip, thereby in a great measure supplying the demand and stocking the market with it, so that the price had fallen off about 50 per cent., with a further downward tendency, before the necessary legislation was had, and which then only provided for the sale of one-third of the scrip held by the State. This one-third was disposed of by the commissioners within four months of the passage of the act of April 11, 1866, at a price fully as high as was *then* being obtained by any other State, but much below what it could have been sold for prior to that act, if there had been authority given to advertise it. Provision was not made for the sale of the remainder of the scrip until February 19, 1867. Immediately upon the passage of *that* act authorizing it, the commissioners issued proposals, advertising the same widely in the newspapers in all parts of the State, and by circular to dealers throughout the country, for the sale of the remaining two-thirds, which was sold at the highest price then obtainable, and the money all realized and invested by the 27th of August of that year, except the one-tenth, which had been set apart for the purchase of experimental farms, which amount was paid over to the treasurer of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, to be used for that purpose. Thus, it may be fairly inferred that for the want of prompt action by the Legislature, this fund is not as large as it should have been, and the college, endowed by it, has not derived the aid which it should have received from the interest on the fund for four or five years. By increasing the fund to \$500,000, it would greatly aid the college in extricating itself from its financial embarrassment, and assist it on the highway to that prosperity and usefulness anticipated by the projectors and early friends of the National donation, and so ardently struggled for by the present managers of that institution.

The Board of Commissioners for the sale of Agricultural College land scrip, have now no duty to perform except semi-annually to direct the Surveyor General to pay to the treasurer of the Agricultural College, the interest due on the bonds held by him in trust for the college endowment. And, therefore, upon the issuing of a new consolidated bond, as proposed,

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

I would suggest that the duties of the Board of Commissioners cease and determine, and that the new bond issued be placed in the State Treasury, and authority given the Treasurer to pay the interest thereon semi-annually as it falls due to the college, and thus simplify the mode of procedure to secure the semi-annual payments to the college, and relieve the Surveyor General from the responsibility and custody of this fund, as he is not, in any proper sense, a fiscal agent of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor General.

APPENDIX.

BOARD OF PROPERTY.

A Board of Property, consisting of the Attorney General, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Surveyor General, is authorized by law. "Their powers are to hear and determine in all cases of controversy on caveats, in all matters of difficulty or irregularity touching escheats, warrants on escheats, warrants to agree, rights of pre-emption, promises, imperfect titles or otherwise, which heretofore have, or hereafter may arise in transacting the business of the Land Office."

PRESENT BOARD.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, *Attorney General.*

FR. JORDAN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, *Surveyor General.*

The stated meetings of the board will be held on the second Wednesday of every alternate month, to wit: February 14th, April 10th, June 12th, August 14th, October 9th, and December 11th, 1872. All communications for the consideration of the board should be addressed to the Surveyor General.

NOTE.—No particular form of caveat is required, but the survey or other office right against which it is entered, together with the reasons for filing the same, should be distinctly stated. After the caveat has been entered, if not more than two years have elapsed before proceeding thereon, either party may apply for a citation to bring the matter in controversy before the board, and after citation issues must give the opposing party thirty days' notice of the time fixed for hearing the case; and either desiring to take depositions to be read in evidence, must give the other at least ten days' notice of the time and place, and before whom they are to be taken.

All other matters, within the powers of the board to hear and determine, should be brought before it by petition.

A circular letter, containing the following suggestions, has been sent each of the county surveyors, and is inserted for the information of those who may be interested:

1. You will faithfully execute every warrant that may be directed to you

from this office, to the best of your skill, knowledge and understanding, according to the direction of such warrant, . . . But before you make return of any lands by you surveyed on new warrants, endeavor to be satisfied that no warrant or other office right of an earlier date has been located on the same land, and on your return certify whether the lands have been improved, and for how many years. If no vacant land is found at the place designated by the calls of the warrant, and you are therefore unable to make return of survey of any unappropriated land, you will certify that fact to this office, setting forth by whom and under what tenure or prior right the land is held.

2. You will, in no case, execute warrants on any other land than that which they particularly describe; and in order that your returns of survey may appear to be so executed, it will be necessary for you to be particularly attentive to the *adjoiners mentioned in the warrant*; and where there has been any change in them between the issuing and executing of the warrant, it should be noted in your return of survey.

3. You will make a separate return for each warrant or order, issued from this office, within six months after the receipt thereof, with a protracted figure of the survey, exactly performed; taking notice that all streams of water intersecting or crossing the lines of your survey, be distinctly and visibly marked on the draft, at the very place of intersection or crossing, and the distance from the corners expressed on the lines which it crosses; and to mark on your draft, by dotted lines, so much of the adjoining surveys as may serve to show how they connect with your return. Also when surveys are bounded by creeks or rivers, you will set down the courses and distances by the several meanderings, that the contents may be calculated at this office.

4. When you return a part of a tract of land, you will in all cases specify the quantity of acres contained in the whole tract, and on the draft of the survey represent the residue of the tract by dotted lines. But you are in no event to make and return to this office a "re-survey" of a tract either to include more land or to exclude any part, or in anywise alter the original boundary lines thereof, *unless authorized to do so by an order of the Board of Property*. When an order of re-survey has been issued and sent to you for execution, you are to strictly follow the directions therein contained.

5. You may not make use of any chain-carriers but such as are of good character, and who shall have taken a solemn oath (which you are authorized by law to administer) justly and exactly to execute their trust, without favor, partiality or affection.

6. You will not make return of an survey, but such as has actually been made on the ground; and take care that all outlines and boundaries be fairly and visibly marked before you quit the ground.

7. You may make official returns where the surveys have actually been made by your predecessors, provided they be correct, and where they have been located agreeably to the calls of the warrant.

8. Surveys on warrants or other office rights intended to be returned to this office, *must be duly certified by the county surveyor*, and that the certificates be uniform over the State, use the forms prescribed by this Department.

9. You may return any surplus not exceeding one hundred acres above the quantity mentioned in the warrant, but you will recollect that the price of such surplus land must be first paid into the State Treasury, before the return can be accepted in this office, of which you will give notice to the owners of the warrant, *and always send the money to pay the excess with the return of survey.*

10. All returns to this office should be under cover, directed to me, and your name subscribed on the margin of the paper or envelope enclosing the same.

11. You are to keep your office open within your county, for the reception of all warrants directed to you, which shall be entered in a book, kept for that purpose; distinguishing therein the name of the warrantee, quantity of land granted, date of warrant, and the day when you received it. Also, in another book, you shall keep fair and regular entries in order of time, of all surveys and re-surveys, by you made, in pursuance of any warrant or order of re-survey which you shall receive, with a draft or plot thereof, and field notes annexed.

12. You shall as soon as possible after the receipt of these instructions, notify this Department of the place where you may keep your office, together with your post office address.

13. You will be particularly careful in executing warrants granted after the 1st day of June, 1814, and not founded on actual settlement, not to interfere with the rights of settlers, and in all cases where an actual resident settlement is included, note on your return whether it was commenced prior or subsequent to the 28th day of March, 1814.

14. *Nothing must be written on the back of any return of survey, but the name of the warrantee, the name of the county in which located and quantity of acres.* With each return of survey, send the tabling and calculation thereof, *upon a separate paper.*

15. Before you can enter upon the duties of your office, you will have to comply with the seventh section of the act of Assembly, passed the 9th day of April, 1850, which requires you to take an oath or affirmation, which must be administered in the "open" court of quarter sessions, and have a copy of said oath duly certified to this Department; also have your bond recorded in your county, and forward the same to the *Secretary of the Commonwealth*, with seventy-five cents, the fee for filing *the same in his office.*

WARRANTS, SURVEYS AND PATENTS.

A WARRANT or order of survey authorizes only the survey of vacant lands, for they alone belong to the Commonwealth to grant. But whether the lands applied for are vacant or not, the land officers do not undertake to examine and in most instances do not possess the means of ascertaining. Of this the applicant must judge for himself. If he knows them to be appropriated by prior right, it is against conscience to take out a warrant for them, or to have them surveyed as vacant. But he may assert the invalidity of a former grant and insist on a survey. In that case the deputy surveyor ought, if it be known to him, to note it in his books and return of survey.

RETURNS OF SURVEYS.—Having finished the survey and plotted it, the surveyor ought to return it to the office of the Surveyor General. This is an important part of his duty. Many regulations and laws have from time to time required it, and from its omission frequent disputes have occurred. The deputy surveyor, however, is not obliged to return the survey until his fees and expenses are paid; and if the failure to return is occasioned by the neglect or refusal of the party to defray them, any loss thereby sustained is imputable to him and not to the officer. The regulations of the Proprietaries and the acts of Assembly concur in directing the return to be made on paying for the survey. * * * If the party pays or tenders the fees, it is the duty of the surveyor to return the survey in a convenient time, and the neglect or fraud of the surveyor will not affect his rights. But it lies on the party to show that the want of a return was not occasioned by any default or neglect of his own; and if there is nothing to show that the surveying fees were paid, the inference is that they were not paid. The deputy being a sworn officer, is, *prima facie*, presumed to have done his duty.

THE PATENT is a deed from the Commonwealth, under its great seal, conveying to the grantee all its right in the land, describing it by metes and bounds and passes, as respects the Commonwealth, the complete legal title, all the preparatory measures of warrant, application, survey and acceptance being merged in the patent. As to third persons, it is *prima facie* evidence that all the previous requisites had been complied with. Before it issues, the purchase money due [and the patent fee] must always be paid; and the land is thenceforth discharged from the lien which till then existed. Generally, the grantee is concluded by the lines and boundaries described in the patent, though perhaps in a special case there might be an exception.

Third persons claiming by warrant, application, settlement or otherwise, may show that the patent was wrongfully issued to the patentee, or rather that he is trustee for him who has the right; the material condition being, not who has the patent, but to whom it ought to have been granted. For the land officers, in issuing the patent, act merely in a ministerial capacity, and cannot

change the rules of law or rights of parties. And even though he who has the patent sell to a *bona fide* purchaser without notice, the vendee is in no better situation. His claim under the patent may be contested by one having a better right by settlement, warrant or location. These titles are not equities within the ordinary rule of being unavailing against the purchaser of the legal title. A patent founded on a fraudulent survey, or obtained by misrepresentation and deceit, is void against third persons affected by it.

The patent, however, has always been received in evidence in the first instance, to show that the legal title was out of the Commonwealth. The question whether it is good is a subsequent one.—SERGEANT.

DATES at which the county land lien dockets prepared under act of 20th May, 1864, and supplement of 4th April, 1868, were forwarded to the prothonotaries of the several counties.

Name of counties.	When sent.	Name of counties.	When sent.
Bedford.....	May 6, 1869	Northumberland.....	May 6, 1869
Berks.....	"	Schuylkill.....	"
Bucks.....	"	Fulton	"
Bradford.....	"	Tioga	May 25, 1869
Greene.....	"	Somerset.....	"
Lancaster.....	"	Union	June 22, 1869
Lycoming.....	"	Fayette.....	"
Lebanon.....	"	Westmoreland.....	"
Potter.....	"	Lehigh.....	"
Susquehanna	"	Adams.....	"
Chester	"	Carbon	"
Columbia	"	Pike	"
Dauphin	"	Monroe.....	"
Delaware.....	"	Northampton.....	"
Franklin.....	"	Wayne.....	"
Montgomery	"	Clinton.....	"
Montour.....	"	York	July 17, 1869
Indiana.....	July 17, 1869	Snyder.....	Aug. 12, 1869
Washington.....	"	Warren.....	"
Centre	"	Huntingdon.....	Sept. 8, 1869
Venango.....	"	Sullivan	"
Clarion.....	"	Wyoming.....	"
Jefferson	"	Mifflin.....	Sept. 14, 1869
Armstrong.....	"	Blair	Sept. 22, 1869

Name of counties.	When sent.	Name of counties.	When sent.
Beaver.....	Aug. 12, 1869	Allegheny.....	Oct. 22, 1869
Butler.....	"	Clearfield	"
Mercer	"	Cambria.....	Oct. 26, 1869
Lawrence	"	M'Kean	"
Crawford.....	"	Forest.....	"
Erie.....	"	Elk.....	Nov. 8, 1869
Cumberland.....	"	Cameron.....	"
Perry.....	"	Philadelphia.....	Nov. 27, 1869
Juniata.....	"	Luzerne	"

PATENTS.

The following regulations relative to issuing patents are published for the information and guidance of owners of unpatented lands :

I. The patent must issue to the actual owner of the land or party holding title under the warrantee, or to the executors, trustees, or heirs and legal representatives of the person in whom title was vested at death, or to the guardians of minor children of the deceased.

II. Warrantees who remain the owners of the land warranted and surveyed to them, can obtain patents in their own names (if no caveat remains undetermined) without furnishing any brief or statement of title, upon payment of back purchase money, interest and fees.

III. Executors, trustees and guardians representing the warrantee, or his heirs, who apply for patents, should produce evidence of their appointment as such.

IV. When the land has passed out of the ownership of the original warrantee, or party who took out the office right, the applicant for patent will be required to furnish evidence of ownership.

V. The present owner of a part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of any given warrant, desiring to have a patent in his own name, can obtain it by having the county surveyor make return of survey of such part. In making the survey the county surveyor should, besides giving the courses and distances and quantity of acres in the particular part, indicate the whole of the original tract by dotted lines. The applicant will only be required to pay his proportion of the whole amount due on the tract, with fees. Evidence of ownership to accompany application.

VI. When an unpatented original tract has been sold and sub-divided, the several present owners may unite in an application for patent and statement of title, and upon payment of amount due, with patent and other fees, a patent will issue to them, the said applicants, their heirs and assigns, according to their respective rights and interests, without setting forth the particular interest of each.

VII. In cases where it is difficult to submit the evidence of title required by this office in order to obtain a patent, any one or more of the owners of an unpatented tract can, through this Department, discharge the lien against said tract by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees shown to be due by the land lien docket, and the interest since accrued, and a patent can at any time afterwards issue to those entitled to it upon proof of ownership.

VIII. The accounts in the lien docket are calculated to June 1, 1868. If to the amount due, as shown in its proper column, there be added the interest accruing from June 1, 1868, to the date of forwarding the docket to the prothonotary, at the rate given in the column of rate per cent. of interest, and on this sum, interest be calculated at the rate of six per cent. from the time of forwarding the docket until the date of the application for patent, it will give the amount required to procure a patent. (See 2d sect. act of 20th May, 1864.) But interest is not charged on patent or other fees. (See act of 5th May, 1871.)

A statement of the amount due on any particular tract or tracts, or any other information in relation thereto, will be promptly furnished, on application to this office.

Persons sending money to the Surveyor General's office for payment of arrears on unpatented lands, and for records, &c., should send by express, or by draft, check or post office money order, payable to the order of the Surveyor General. If transmitted by mail, at all, the letter ought, at least, to be registered at the post office from which it is sent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An endorsement, say for example, "Returned, &c., February 22, 1815," which is frequently found on copies of warrants and surveys, does not mean the date at which the return of survey was received at this office, but the date at which the Surveyor General made a return of the tract to the Secretary of the Land Office for patenting. And when such endorsement is found on the back of a copy of a warrant or survey, even after the date at which the office of the Secretary of the Land Office was discontinued, it is an evidence in perhaps more than ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, that the tract is patented. Some exceptions have been found. Why the custom of marking the warrants and surveys thus, when a tract was patented, after the office of the Secretary of the Land Office was abolished on the 17th of April, 1843, is not apparent. This custom was discontinued on 1st of January, 1868, and the endorsement, "Patented to ———, 18—," substituted.

A mistaken idea, prevalent with many people not familiar with the Surveyor General's office, is that the Department has connected drafts, showing the location of every tract of land surveyed in the several counties, and that

therefore whatever of vacant land there may be in the State, can be readily found out at this office, and that information can, without difficulty, be given as to the adjoining surveys of any named tract, without advising the Department of the names and dates of the warrants upon which such surveys were made. Had the lands of the Commonwealth been first surveyed, and afterwards sold, this idea would have been correct; but the very reverse was the fact, for the lands were sold and warrants for subsequent surveys issued. And because of this policy the Department has only single and unconnected copies of the surveys. Unless a given survey calls for warrantee adjoiners, it would be a work altogether out of proportion to the fees allowed, to undertake to search out all the warrants and surveys, perhaps for a whole county, in order to find the adjoining tracts, or search for a supposed vacant piece of land; but the task is a comparatively easy one when the party seeking the information learns, as he can more readily do from the county surveyor, or persons in the neighborhood, the names of all the surrounding warrantees and dates of warrants, and communicates that data to this office.

It will be observed, from the foregoing, that in communicating with the Department, it is of the first importance to give the name of the warrantee and date of warrant of the survey or patent about which inquiry is made; but when the date of warrant cannot be given, the party asking for official copies or information should give quantity of acres, location, and any other data in his possession that will aid in searching for the tract.

Frequently applications for warrants for land, made out in due form, are sent to the office unaccompanied by the purchase money and warrant fee. Of course the warrants cannot issue until the proper amount of money is paid into the State Treasury, and the applications thus made gain no priority over others that might be made for the same lands, until all the requirements of law are complied with.

The law does not contemplate that credit should be given on account of fees for searches and official copies, and therefore it is suggested that in order to save correspondence, and insure more speedy attention, the proper amount of fees should be sent with each order. If too much is forwarded, the surplus will be promptly returned with the official papers asked for

RECENT LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE SURVEYOR
GENERAL'S OFFICE.

AN ACT

Directing the entry of liens for the principal and interest due the Commonwealth, for lands held by virtue of locations, or other office titles.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General to make out a list of all lands held by location, or any other office right, issued from the Land Department of this Commonwealth, of every kind and description, upon which no patents have issued, designating the county in which such lands are situated, with such other descriptions of the same as the records of his office will enable him to give, including the names in which such locations or other office rights are entered, and surveys have been returned; and on the list being completed, or any part thereof, be transmitted to the prothonotary of the county in which such lands are situated.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General to calculate the amount of purchase money, interest and fees, due on each unpatented tract; and after the descriptions of said tracts have been transmitted to the prothonotaries of the respective counties, and entered as hereinafter provided, the amounts so found to be due, together with five dollars for the labor and costs of making out and filing, shall form an aggregate sum, which shall be entered in a lien docket to be provided and kept for that purpose; and said sum shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the prothonotary of each county, upon receiving any descriptive list as aforesaid, to provide a suitable docket, with a proper index, for the purpose of recording all such descriptions of unpatented lands, and shall accurately record the same and index the name of the original warrantee or actual original settler, as the case may be, and each subsequent owner so far as ascertained, and preserve the same among the records of the county: *Provided,* That when any party in interest, by petition under oath or affirmation, setting out the facts in the case as in affidavit of defence, shall represent to the president judge of the court of common pleas of the county in which any tract or piece of land, against which the entry directed in the foregoing section has been made, or the principal part thereof, may lie, that said tract has been

patented, either in the name against which the entry is made, or in any other name, the said judge shall, after such notice to the Surveyor General as he shall deem proper, proceed to hear the case of the petitioner; and the said judge shall, thereupon, make such decree in the premises, either by directing the said entry to be struck from the record, or such other order as to said entry, and also as to costs, as may seem equitable.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the prothonotary of each county, upon receiving from the Surveyor General any such list or calculation of amounts due the Commonwealth for purchase money, interest and fees, to provide a suitable docket, with index, in the form of the lien dockets now in use in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to be styled "Lien Docket of Unpatented Lands," and enter therein the amount so found to be due, which sum shall remain a lien upon such tract or tracts until paid; and that a fee of fifty cents be paid to the prothonotary for each description so entered, and that he be allowed the same fees on the liens entered as are now allowed on judgments entered by warrant of attorney in the court of common pleas.

SECTION 5. That it shall be the duty of the prothonotary, upon receiving any such descriptive list, to cause the same to be published in two newspapers, in the county where such lands are located, for three successive weeks; for which publication he shall be authorized to pay fifty cents for each tract, and charge the same as costs on the lien docket, and retain his fees and costs out of any moneys in his hands due the Commonwealth.

SECTION 6. The amounts which may be due to the Commonwealth on the lands mentioned in the first section of this act, may be paid in accordance with the existing laws in relation to such lands, if the same be paid prior to the first day of November next: *Provided*, That any costs which may have accrued, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall also be paid; and that the act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April tenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, be revived and continued in force until the said first day of November next; and any survey and appraisements made since the first day of August last, shall have the same validity for the issuing of patents thereon, as if the last mentioned law had been still in full force.

SECTION 7. That all liens due the Commonwealth for unpatented lands, after the first day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, may be proceeded upon by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, in the manner directed to be pursued against defaulting public officers, by the act of April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and the supplement thereto.

SECTION 8. All persons in the military and naval service of the United States shall be allowed one year after the expiration of said service, for the taking out of any patent or patents under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 9. That hereafter the patent fee, on town lots not exceeding one-fourth of an acre, shall be one dollar, and on lots not exceeding two acres, five dollars.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twentieth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

NOTE.—The ninth section since made to read one-third of an acre, by a supplement, approved twenty-fourth of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

SUPPLEMENT

To an act directing the entry of liens for the principal and interest due the Commonwealth for lands held by virtue of location or other office titles, approved the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That in lieu of the descriptive lists provided for in said act, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General to make out and forward to the prothonotaries of the several counties, lien dockets, to be styled "Land Lien Dockets," containing lists of all unpatented and patented lands, situate in the counties respectively, upon which there is money due the Commonwealth, and in all cases where surveys have been returned, to enter therein the amount of purchase money, interest and all fees due, and said aggregate shall remain a lien on such tract until paid, or otherwise legally discharged: *Provided,* That the several prothonotaries shall be allowed to charge the fees now authorized by law, when any information shall be desired from said record, and for entering any certificate, under the seal of the Surveyor General, setting forth that any lien or part of lien against an unpatented tract has been paid, shall charge the party presenting such certificate a fee of twenty-five cents for entering and filing the same.

SECTION 2. That the fifth section of the act to which this is a supplement,

and so much of said act as is inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES L. GRAHAM,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JNO. W. GEARY.

AN ACT

Directing public notice to be given when county land lien dockets are forwarded to the respective counties, and staying proceedings by the Attorney General for one year from the date of forwarding the same.

WHEREAS, The Surveyor General, at an early day, will be prepared to send out the county land lien dockets, containing accounts due the Commonwealth, on account of lands, prepared under the act approved the twentieth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, approved the fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight :

And whereas, It is proper that the people owing the State, for or on account of lands, should have notice when the liens therefor are entered in the counties, and that a reasonable time should be given to enable them to liquidate their indebtedness and obtain patents for their lands, before suits shall be brought in such cases by the Attorney General; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That when any county land lien docket, prepared under the foregoing acts, shall be forwarded to any county, the Surveyor General is hereby authorized and directed to cause a notice thereof to be given in one English newspaper, published at the county seat of such county, and also in one German newspaper, if there be one in said county, setting forth that the land lien docket for that county has been forwarded to the prothonotary thereof: *Provided,* That no greater sum than ten dollars shall be paid for such notice or advertisement for any one county; and on evidence being submitted to the Auditor General that such advertisement has been authorized by the Surveyor General, and inserted at the usual rates of advertising, he shall draw his warrant on the Treasury in favor of the editor or publisher inserting the same.

SECTION 2. That no suit or suits shall be entered or instituted by the

Attorney General, under the provisions of the seventh section of the act of the twentieth of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, until one year shall have elapsed from the date at which the Surveyor General shall have forwarded to each county, respectively, the land lien docket for the same.

JOHN CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILMER WORTHINGTON,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT

To an act directing the entry of liens for the principal and interest due to the Commonwealth for lands held by virtue of locations or other office titles, approved the twentieth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

WHEREAS, An examination of warrants and returns of survey show in many cases interferences in said returns, and in many instances where patents have issued on some of said surveys, there are balances due upon other warrants covering the same land; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That whenever satisfactory evidence shall be given to the Surveyor General that a lien or liens have been entered against lands for which the Commonwealth has been fully paid, both for land and patent fees, he is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty to give to the party or parties applying for the same, a release of said lien or liens, so far as said patented lands are concerned; which said release may be entered on the land lien docket, in accordance with the provisions of the supplement to the act of which this is a further supplement, approved the fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILMER WORTHINGTON,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY.

As many persons will apply for releases under the provisions of this law, it is deemed proper to state what will be regarded as satisfactory evidence by this Department: Applicants, in order to avail themselves of the act, should cause a plot or survey of the patented tracts, and the unpatented interfering tracts, (showing the manner in which, and to what extent, they cover the same land,) to be made by the county surveyor, who will certify that he has made the same, at the request of A, B and C—the owners of the patented tracts, or parts of tracts, or their agents or attorney—giving names of warrantees and dates of warrants and patents, and names and dates of warrants of the unpatented lands, and that he believes the interference or interferences to be as delineated by him. On a paper appended to the above plot of surveys, the applicant or applicants, his or their agent or attorney, will be required to make an affidavit that the interferences are believed to be as delineated by the county surveyor. A release will then issue to the owner or owners of the patented tract or tracts, relieving them from any and all liability to pay the lien of the Commonwealth entered against such interfering unpatented tract or tracts.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT

To an act directing the entry of liens for the principal and interest due the Commonwealth for lands held by virtue of location or other office titles, approved the twentieth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the board of property shall have full and discretionary power as to the time of entering suits, and the number thereof, to be brought for the collection of liens against unpatented lands, and the Attorney General shall proceed under the seventh section of the said act to which this is a further supplement, when authorized to do so by the said board: *Provided,* That no interest shall be charged on patent or other fees.

JAMES H. WEBB,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act, entitled "An Act relative to the election of Auditor General, Surveyor General and county surveyors by the people," approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the persons now or hereafter holding the office of county surveyor shall continue to hold and exercise all the duties appertaining to said office, until their successors are duly qualified according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

JOHN CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILMER WORTHINGTON,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY.

AN ACT

Relative to returns of surveys to the office of Surveyor General.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That so much of the second section of the act approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty, as restricts returns of surveys on warrants thereafter to be issued, to an amount not greater than ten per centum beyond the number of acres for which the warrant issued, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided,* That any excess which may be returned under the provisions of prior laws shall be paid at the time of making such return of survey to the Surveyor General, otherwise the same shall not be accepted.

JOHN CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILMER WORTHINGTON,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY.

PRICES OF LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

PRICES UNDER PENN AND HIS HEIRS.

Previous to the 27th of December, 1762, £15, 10s. (\$41 33) per hundred acres, with the exception of a few warrants in the lower counties at £3, 10s. (\$9 33) per hundred.

From the 27th of December, 1762, to the 5th of August, 1763, £9 (\$24) per hundred acres.

From the 5th of August, 1763, to the 6th of August, 1765, £15, 10s. (\$41 33.)

Locations and warrants from the 6th of July, 1765, to the 1st of July, 1784, £5 sterling, (\$22 22.)

PRICES UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the 1st of July, 1784, to the 3d of April, 1792, £10 (\$26 66 $\frac{2}{3}$) per hundred acres.

New Purchase, 1784.—From the 1st of May, 1785, to the 1st of March, 1789, £30 (\$80.)

From the 1st of March, 1789, to the 3d of April, 1792, £20 (\$53 33 $\frac{1}{3}$.)

From the 3d of April, 1792, to the 1st of September, 1817, £5 (\$13 33 $\frac{1}{3}$) for land in the purchase of 1784, east of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek, unimproved.

Purchase of 1768, and the previous purchases.—From the 3d of April, 1792, to the 28th of March, 1814, at the rate of fifty shillings (\$6 66 $\frac{2}{3}$) per hundred acres.

Lands in the purchase of 1784, lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek, £7, 10s. (\$20.)

Undrawn donation lands, from the 1st of October, 1813, at the rate of \$1 50 per acre.

Donation lands reduced, from the 25th of February, 1819, to fifty cents per acre.

From the 21st of March, 1814, lands within the purchase of 1763, and the previous purchases, to be at the rate of £10 (26 66 $\frac{2}{3}$) per hundred acres.

From the 1st of September, 1817, lands within the purchase of 1784, east of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek, at the rate of £10, (\$26 66 $\frac{2}{3}$.) except such as have been settled on, agreeably to the act of the 3d of April, 1792, between said 3d of April and 1st of September, 1817.

Seventeen townships in Luzerne county—Price fixed by the commissioners: First class, \$2 per acre; second class, \$1 20; third class, 50 cents; fourth class, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

PRESENT PRICE.

The present price of all vacant and unimproved land is now at the rate of £10 (\$26 66 $\frac{2}{3}$) per hundred acres, except the following :

Lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek, \$20 per hundred acres.

Reserve tracts near Erie, Waterford, &c., price fixed by commissioners.

Lands improved agreeably to the act of the 3d of April, 1792, fifty shillings, (\$6 66 $\frac{2}{3}$,) and £5 (\$13 33 $\frac{1}{3}$) per hundred acres.

Lands held by Virginia warrants in the south-west part of the State—the warrants show the terms. (Lands were taken under Virginia warrants as low as ten shillings per hundred acres.

It is the practice in the Land Office to charge for the *excess* of land above *ten per cent.* on fifty shilling warrants, at the rate of £10 per hundred acres.

WARRANT AND PATENT FEES.

Fee for warrant, \$4 50; for patent, \$10, except town lots under one-third of an acre, which are \$1, and lots over one-third, and not exceeding two acres, which are \$5. Fee for entering lien under act of 20th May, 1864, \$5 for each tract.

FORMS.

FORM No. 1.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LAND ON WHICH A SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN MADE.

— — — — —, of the township of — — — — —, in the county of — — — — —, applies for — — — — — acres of land, situate in said township and county, adjoining lands of — — — — — on the east, — — — — — on the south, — — — — — on the west, and — — — — — on the north.

To the Surveyor General.

— — — — — County, ss :

Before us, the subscribers, two of the justices of the peace in and for said county, personally came — — — — —, a disinterested witness, and being sworn agreeably to law, did depose and say, that to his certain knowledge, the above described tract of land was first improved in the month of — — — — —, A. D. — — — — —, and not before; that grain had been raised thereon, and that the said — — — — — and family are now settled and reside on the same tract of land, and has continued to reside thereon ever since the — — — — — day of — — — — —, A. D. — — — — —.

Sworn and subscribed this — — — — — day of — — — — — A. D. — — — — —, before us.

A — — — — — B — — — — —, *J. P.*


C — — — — — D — — — — —, *J. P.*

— — — — — County, ss :

Before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came — — — — —, the above named applicant, who being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, no warrant or other office right was issued for the land above described, either in his own name, or in the name or names of any person or persons under whom he claims the same.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this — — — — — day of — — — — —, A. D. — — — — —.

E — — — — — F — — — — —, *J. P.*

 This last certificate is not necessary in the purchase of 1784, embracing the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Lawrence, Butler, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Forest, Warren, Elk, Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga; Bradford county west of the Susquehanna and north of Towanda creek; Lycoming west of Pine creek; Clinton and Clearfield north of the West Branch of the Susquehanna; Indiana and Armstrong north of a line drawn from Canoe Place to Kittanning, and thence down the Allegheny river; Allegheny north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Beaver north of the Ohio river.

FORM No. 2.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LAND WHICH HAS BEEN IMPROVED BUT NOT SETTLED ON.

— — — —, of the township of — — — —, in the county of — — — —, applies for — — — — acres of land, situate in said township and county, adjoining lands of — — — — on the east, — — — — on the south, — — — — on the west, and — — — — on the north.

— — — —.

To the Surveyor General.

—

— — — — County, ss :

Before us, the subscribers, two of the justices of the peace in and for said county, personally came — — — —, a disinterested witness, who being sworn according to law, did depose and say, that to his certain knowledge, the land above described was first improved in the month of — — — —, A. D. — — — —, and not before.

— — — —.

Sworn and subscribed before us, this — day of — — — —, A. D. — — — —.

A — — — — B — — — —, J. P.

C — — — — D — — — —, J. P.

—


— — — — County, ss :

Before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came — — — —, the above named applicant, who being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, no warrant or other office right was issued for the land above described, either in his own name or in the name or names of any person or persons under whom he claims the same.

— — — —.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this — day of — — — —, A. D. — — — —.

E — — — — F — — — —, J. P.

 This last certificate is not necessary in the purchase of 1784.

FORM No. 3.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR UNIMPROVED LAND.

— — — — —, of the township of — — — — —, in the county of — — — — —, applies for — — — — — acres of land, situate in said township and county, adjoining lands of — — — — — on the east, — — — — — on the south, — — — — — on the west, and — — — — — on the north.

To the Surveyor General.

— — — — — County, ss :

Before us, the subscribers, two of the justices of the peace in and for said county, personally came — — — — —, a disinterested witness, who being sworn according to law, did depose and say, that to his certain knowledge, the land described in the above application is unimproved, and as he verily believes, not heretofore claimed by any other person.

Sworn and subscribed before us, this — day of — — — — —, A. D. — — — — —.

A — — — — — B — — — — —, *J. P.*

C — — — — — D — — — — —, *J. P.*

— — — — — County, ss :

Before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came — — — — —, the above named applicant, who being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, no warrant or other office right was issued for the land above described, either in his own name, or in the name or names of any person or persons under whom he claims the same.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this — day of — — — — —, A. D. — — — — —.

E — — — — — F — — — — —, *J. P.*

 This last certificate is not necessary in the purchase of 1784.

FORM No. 4.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LAND NORTH AND WEST OF THE OHIO AND ALLEGHENY RIVERS AND CONEWANGO CREEK, ON WHICH AN ACTUAL SETTLEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT HAS BEEN MADE.

A — B —, of the township of —, in the county of —, applies for a patent for — acres — perches of land, lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, situate in the township of —, in the county of —, adjoining lands of — — on the north, — — on the south, — — on the east, and — — on the west, on which an actual settlement and improvement has been made.

A — B —.

To the Surveyor General.

— County, ss :

Before the subscribers, two of the justices of the peace in and for said county, personally came C — D —, a disinterested witness, who being sworn according to law, deposes and saith, that to his certain knowledge, the above described and applied for land was first improved by — —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, that he erected a house and other buildings thereon, fit for the habitation of man, that the said — — has resided thereon with his family, since the — day of —, and is now residing thereon, and that he has cleared and cultivated at least — acres of the same.

C — D —.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this — day of — A. D. —.

G — H —, *J. P.*

J — L —, *J. P.*

I, E — F —, County Surveyor, in and for the county of —, do hereby certify, that from the survey books and other official documents in my possession, the above described and applied for tract of land does not appear to have been surveyed or appropriated to any other person than the said applicant, or any other person under whom he claims the same by warrant or otherwise.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this — day of —, A. D. —.

E — F —, *County Surveyor.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

FORM No. 5.

FOR RETURN OF AN ORIGINAL SURVEY.

Draft of a tract of land containing — acres, — perches and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., situated in — township, in the county of —, surveyed the — day of —, 187—, in pursuance of a warrant granted to —, dated the — day of —, 18—.

—, C. S.

To —, *Surveyor General*.

FORM No. 5½.

FOR RETURN OF A TRACT SURVEYED BY A FORMER DEPUTY OR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Draft of a tract of land containing — acres and — perches and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., situate in — township, in the county of —, surveyed the — day of —, by —, then — surveyor, in pursuance of a warrant granted to —, dated the — day of —.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of a survey filed amongst the records of the County Surveyor's office, of this county, and that it has been examined by me and found to be correct.

—, C. S.

To —, *Surveyor General*.

FORM No. 6.

FOR RETURN OF PART OF A TRACT FOR PATENTING.

Draft of a tract of land, situated in — township, in the county of —, containing — acres, — perches, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., surveyed for —, the — day of —; being a part of a larger tract of — acres, — perches, and allowance; originally surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to —, dated the — day of —.

—, C. S.

To — *Surveyor General*.

NOTE.—When this form is used, the county surveyor should indicate by *dotted lines* the remainder of the original survey; thus showing the particular location of the part returned.

FORM No 7.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT WHEN THE PRESENT OWNER CAN GIVE STATEMENT OF TITLE FROM THE WARRANTEE OR PARTY WHO TOOK OBT THE OFFICE RIGHT.

I, ———, of ———, in the county of ———, the present owner of ——— acres and ——— perches, and allowances of land, now situate in ——— township, ——— county, surveyed on a warrant to ———, dated the — day of ———, herewith forward the amount of purchase money, interest and fees due the Commonwealth, and request that a patent issue in my name for the said tract.

[Here give statement of title.]

To the Surveyor General.

———— County, ss:

Before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came ———, the above named applicant, who, being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the facts set forth in the foregoing application are true; and further, that he does not know of any other person or persons claiming title to the above described land, under the aforesaid warrantee.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this — day of ———.

————, J. P.

———— County, ss:

Before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came ———, a reputable citizen of the township and county in which the land is situate, for which a patent is asked in the foregoing application, who, being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say, that he knows the applicant to be the reputed owner of the land above described.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this — day of ———.

————, J. P.

NOTE.—When there is more than one owner of the tract, or when the application is for part only of the original tract, the form can be varied to suit the requirements of the case.

FORM NO. 8.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT WHEN THE PRESENT OWNER CANNOT GIVE
A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF TITLE FROM THE WARRANTEE OR OTHER PER-
SON WHO TOOK OUT THE OFFICE RIGHT.

I, ———, of ———, in the county of ———, the present owner of
—— acres and ——— perches, and allowance of land, now situated in ———
township, ——— county, surveyed on a warrant to ———, dated the
—— day of ———, herewith forward the amount of purchase money, interest
and fees due the Commonwealth, and request that a patent issue in my name
for the said tract. And further represent, that owing to the length of time
which has elapsed since the warrant was taken out, and the great number of
conveyances and assurances in law vesting title to the same, I am unable to
give a connected statement of them.

To the Surveyor General.

—— County, ss :

Before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the said county,
personally came ———, the above named applicant, who, being duly
sworn according to law, did depose and say, that to the best of his know-
ledge and belief, the facts set forth in the foregoing application are true; and
further, that he does not know of any other person or persons claiming title
to the above described land, under the aforesaid warrantee.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this — day of —.

——, J. P.

—— County, ss :

Before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county,
personally came ———, a reputable citizen of the township and county
in which the land is situate, for which a patent is asked in the foregoing ap-
plication, who, being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say, that
to the best of his knowledge and belief, the aforesaid applicant, and those
under whom he claims title, have held the above described tract of land by
peaceable possession, and the exercise of ownership, for more than twenty-
one years last past.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this — day of —.

——, J. P.

NOTE.—When there is more than one owner of the tract, or when the ap-
plication is for part only of the original tract, the form can be varied to suit
the requirements of the case.

Names and date, day, month and year of the erection of the several counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the territory from which they were formed; the three first counties which were formed, to wit: Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, were established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, and formed the only original counties of all that territory of which the now great State is formed, comprised of sixty-six counties, as follow, viz:

1. Adams, January 22, 1800, formed of a part of York.
2. Allegheny, September 24, 1788, formed of a part of Westmoreland and Washington.
3. Armstrong, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Lycoming.
4. Beaver, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny and Washington.
5. Bedford, March 9, 1771, formed of a part of Cumberland.
6. Berks, March 11, 1752, formed of a part of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster.
7. Blair, February 26, 1846, formed of a part of Huntingdon and Bedford.
8. Bradford, February 21, 1810, formed of a part of Luzerne and Lycoming.*
9. Bucks, one of the original counties of the Province.†
10. Butler, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.
11. Cambria, March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Huntingdon, Somerset and Bedford.
12. Cameron, March 29, 1860, formed of a part of Clinton, Elk, M'Kean and Potter.
13. Carbon, March 13, 1843, formed of a part of Northampton and Monroe.
14. Centre, February 13, 1800, formed of a part of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon.
15. Chester, one of the original counties established at the first settlement of the Province.
16. Clarion, March 11, 1839, formed of a part of Venango and Armstrong.
17. Clearfield, March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Lycoming and Northumberland.
18. Clinton, June 21, 1839, formed of a part of Lycoming and Centre.
19. Columbia, March 22, 1813, formed of a part of Northumberland.
20. Crawford, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.
21. Cumberland, January 27, 1750, formed of a part of Lancaster.
22. Dauphin, March 4, 1785, formed of a part of Lancaster.

* Previous to March 24, 1812, this county was called Ontario, but its name was changed to Bradford on that day.

† Bucks county was one of the three original counties established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania; the other two being Philadelphia and Chester.—See *Votes of the Assembly*, Vol. 1.

23. Delaware, September 26, 1789, formed of a part of Chester
24. Elk, April 18, 1843, formed of a part of Jefferson, Clearfield and M'Kean.
25. Erie, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.
26. Fayette, September 26, 1783, formed of a part of Westmoreland.
27. Forest, April 11, 1848, formed from a part of Jefferson and Venango.*
28. Franklin, September 9, 1784, formed from a part of Cumberland.
29. Fulton, April 19, 1850, formed from a part of Bedford.
30. Greene, February 9, 1796, formed from a part of Washington.
31. Huntingdon, September 20, 1787, formed from a part of Bedford.
32. Indiana, March 30, 1803, formed from a part of Westmoreland and Lycoming.
33. Jefferson, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
34. Juniata, March 2, 1831, formed from a part of Mifflin.
35. Lancaster, May 10, 1729, formed from a part of Chester.
36. Lawrence, March 25, 1850, formed from a part of Beaver and Mercer.
37. Lebanon, February 16, 1813, formed from a part of Dauphin and Lancaster.
38. Lehigh, March 6, 1812, formed from a part of Northampton.
39. Luzerne, September 25, 1786, formed from a part of Northumberland.
40. Lycoming, April 13, 1796, formed from a part of Northumberland.
41. M'Kean, March 20, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
42. Mercer, March 12, 1800, formed from a part of Allegheny.
43. Mifflin, September 19, 1789, formed from a part of Cumberland and Northumberland.
44. Monroe, April 1, 1836, formed from a part of Northampton and Pike.
45. Montgomery, September 10, 1784, formed from a part of Philadelphia.
46. Montour, May 3, 1850, formed from a part of Columbia.
47. Northampton, March 11, 1752, formed from a part of Bucks.
48. Northumberland, March 27, 1772, formed from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford and Northampton.
49. Perry, March 22, 1820, formed from a part of Cumberland.
50. Philadelphia, one of the three original counties established at the first settlement of the Province.
51. Pike, March 26, 1814, formed from a part of Wayne.
52. Potter, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
53. Schuylkill, March 1, 1811, formed from a part of Berks and Northampton.
54. Snyder, March 2, 1855, formed from a part of Union.
55. Somerset, April 17, 1795, formed from a part of Bedford.
56. Sullivan, March 15, 1847, formed from a part of Lycoming.
57. Susquehanna, February 21, 1810, formed from a part of Luzerne.

* Part of Venango added by act approved October 31, 1863.

58. Tioga, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lyeoming.
59. Union, March 22, 1813, formed from a part of Northumberland.
60. Venango, March 13, 1800, formed from a part of Allegheny and Lyeoming.
61. Warren, March 12, 1800, formed from a part of Allegheny and Lyeoming.
62. Wayne, March 21, 1798, formed from a part of Northampton.
63. Washington, March 28, 1781, formed from a part of Westmoreland.
64. Westmoreland, February 26, 1773, formed from a part of Bedford, and in 1785 part of the purchase of 1784 was added thereto.
65. Wyoming, April 4, 1842, formed from a part of Luzerne.
66. York, August 19, 1749, formed from a part of Lancaster.

A TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the population, square miles and number of acres in the several counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the Names of their respective County Seats. Revised statement of the population of 1870 obtained from the Superintendent of the Ninth Census.

NAMES.	Popula'n 1860.	Popula'n 1870.	Square miles.	Acres.	County seats.
Adams.....	28,006	30,315	528	337,920	Gettysburg.
Allegheny	178,831	262,204	754	482,560	Pittsburg.
Armstrong	35,797	43,382	639	408,960	Kittanning.
Beaver	29,140	36,148	466	298,240	Beaver c. h.
Bedford	26,736	29,635	994	636,160	Bedford.
Berks.....	93,818	106,701	920	588,800	Reading.
Blair.....	27,829	38,051	594	380,160	Hollidaysburg,
Bradford	48,754	53,204	1,174	751,360	Towanda.
Bucks	63,578	64,336	605	387,200	Doylestown.
Butler	35,594	36,510	785	502,400	Butler.
Cambria	29,155	36,569	670	428,800	Ebensburg.
Cameron*.....		4,273	407	260,480	Emporium.
Centre.....	27,000	34,418	1,075	688,000	Bellefonte.
Carbon	21,033	28,144	400	256,000	Mauch Ch'nk.
Chester	74,578	77,805	738	472,320	West Chester.
Clarion	24,988	26,537	600	384,000	Clarion.
Clearfield	18,759	25,741	1,190	761,600	Clearfield.
Clinton	17,723	23,211	924	591,360	Lock Haven.
Columbia	25,065	28,766	431	275,840	Bloomsburg.
Crawford	48,755	63,832	984	629,760	Meadville.
Cumberland	40,098	43,912	544	348,160	Carlisle.
Dauphin	46,756	60,740	559	357,760	Harrisburg.
Delaware.....	30,597	39,403	177	113,280	Media.
Elk.....	5,915	8,488	698	446,720	Ridgway.
Erie.....	49,432	65,973	750	480,000	Erie.
Fayette.....	39,909	43,284	824	527,360	Uniontown.
Forest†		4,010	445	284,800	Tionesta.
Franklin	42,126	45,365	750	480,000	Chambersburg.
Fulton	9,131	9,360	420	268,800	M'Connellsburg.
Greene	24,343	25,887	608	389,120	Waynesburg.
Huntingdon	28,100	31,251	840	537,600	Huntingdon.
Indiana	33,687	36,138	770	492,800	Indiana.
Jefferson	18,270	21,656	645	412,800	Brookville.
Juniata	16,986	17,390	351	224,640	Millintown.
Lancaster.....	116,314	121,340	950	608,000	Lancaster.
Lawrence	22,999	27,298	358	229,120	New Castle.
Lebanon	31,831	34,096	306	195,840	Lebanon.
Lehigh	43,753	56,796	364	232,960	Allentown.
Luzerne	90,244	160,755	1,400	896,000	Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming	37,399	47,626	1,080	691,200	Williamsport.
M'Kean	8,859	8,825	1,120	716,800	Smethport.
Mercer	36,856	49,977	650	416,000	Mercer.
Mifflin	16,340	17,508	370	236,800	Lewistown.
Monroe	16,758	18,362	600	384,000	Stroudsburg.
Montgomery	70,500	81,612	472	303,080	Norristown.
Montour	15,053	15,344	148	94,720	Danville.
Northampton	47,904	61,432	375	240,000	Easton.
Northumberland	28,922	41,444	457	292,480	Sunbury.
Perry	22,793	25,447	539	344,960	N. Bloomfield.
Philadelphia	565,529	674,022	126	80,640	Philadelphia.
Carried forward.....	2,411,421	.....	32,574	20,848,360	


* Not organized until after the census of 1860 had been taken. The population included in other counties.

† Part of Venango county added to Forest, by act of Assembly, approved October 31, 1866. The population transferred not ascertained.

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Population 1860.	Population in 1870.	Square miles.	Acres.	County seats.
Bro't forward.....	2,411,421	.....	32,574	20,848,360	.....
Pike.....	7,155	8,436	600	384,000	Milford.
Potter.....	11,470	11,265	1,071	685,440	Coudersport.
Schuylkill.....	89,510	116,428	760	486,400	Pottsville.
Snyder.....	15,035	15,606	293	187,520	Middleburg.
Somerset.....	26,778	28,226	1,066	682,240	Somerset.
Sullivan.....	5,637	6,191	433	275,200	Laporte.
Susquehanna.....	36,267	37,523	797	510,080	Montrose.
Tioga.....	31,044	35,097	1,116	714,240	Wellsboro'.
Union.....	14,145	15,565	258	165,120	Lewisburg.
Venango*.....	25,043	47,925	516	330,240	Franklin.
Warren.....	19,190	23,897	861	551,040	Warren c. h.
Washington.....	46,805	48,483	896	573,440	Washington.
Wayne.....	32,239	33,188	720	460,800	Honesdale.
Westmoreland.....	53,736	58,719	1,050	672,000	Greensburg.
Wyoming.....	12,540	14,585	409	261,760	Tunkhannock.
York.....	68,200	76,134	900	576,000	York.
Unciv'd Indians under N. Y. sup'tendency.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
Total population.....	2,906,215	3,522,890	44,317	28,362,880	

*Part of Venango county added to Forest, by act of Assembly, approved October 31, 1866. The population transferred not ascertained.

 Pennsylvania is situate between 39 deg. 43 min. and 42 deg. north latitude, and 2 deg. 17 min. east, and 3 deg. 31 min. west longitude, from Washington. Its mean length is 280.39 miles, mean breadth 158.05 miles; its greatest length is $302\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and greatest breadth 175 miles and 192 perches.

The latitude of Greenwich is 51 deg. 28 min. 39 sec. north, and the latitude of Washington 38 deg. 53 min. 39 sec. north. The longitude of Philadelphia from Greenwich is 75 deg. 18 min. west, and the longitude of Greenwich from Washington is 77 deg. 9 min. east.

The above statement has been taken and calculated from the best charts and tables known and accessible to the Land Office.

List of County Surveyors whose election or appointment by court has been officially reported to this Department.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SURVEYORS.	POST OFFICE.
Adams.....	Jesse D. Keller.....	Hanover, York county.
Allegheny.....	Robert Clugston.....	Pittsburg.
Armstrong.....	Alexander Gordon.....	Leechburg.
Beaver.....	Daniel M. Dougherty.....	New Brighton.
Bedford.....	Hiram Blackburn.....	Spring Meadow.
Berks.....	Daniel S. Zacharias.....	Reading.
Blair.....	James L. Gwin.....	Altoona.
Bradford.....	Oliver W. Stevens*.....	Camptown.
Bucks.....	Thomas M'Reynolds*.....	White Hallville.
Butler.....	Nathan A. Slater.....	Petersburg.
Cambria.....	Henry Seanlan.....	Carrolltown.
Cameron.....	Edward Vosburg*.....	Driftwood.
Carbon.....	Henry Boyer*.....	Weissport.
Centre.....	William P. Mitchell.	Howard.
Chester.....	.....	.....
Clarion.....	Samuel Conner*.....	Limestone.
Clinton.....	John L. Eckel.....	Sugar Valley.
Clearfield.....	Samuel F. M'Closkey.....	Curwensville.
Crawford.....	Thomas Van Horn*.....	Meadville.
Columbia.....	Isaac A. Dewitt.....	Rohrsburg.
Cumberland.....	John C. Eckels.....	Carlisle.
Dauphin.....	Thomas Strohm.....	Linglestown.
Delaware.....	.....	.....
Elk.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	Robert P. Holliday*.....	Fairview.
Fayette.....	Andrew J. Gilmore.....	Masontown.
Forest.....	Samuel J. Irwin*.....	Tionesta.
Franklin.....	John B. Kaufman.....	Upper Strasburg.
Fulton.....	Henry W. Scott.....	M'Connellsburg.
Greene.....	George Hoge.....	Oak Forest.
Huntingdon.....	Henry Wilson.....	Wilsonia.
Indiana.....	Edmund Page.....	Indiana.
Jefferson.....	James Caldwell.....	Brookville.
Juniata.....	James W. Allen.....	Walnut P. O.
Lancaster.....	Jacob Hildebrand.....	Strasburg.
Lawrence.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	Martin Meily.....	Ono P. O.
Lehigh.....	George Blank*.....	Coopersburg.
Lycoming.....	John S. Laird.....	Jersey Shore.
Luzerne.....	J. P. Weller.....	Wilkesbarre.
Mercer.....	Robert A. M'Kim.....	.....
Mifflin.....	John Swartzell.....	Liglerville.
M'Kean.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	Melchoir Sprogle*.....	Stroudsburg.
Montgomery.....	David F. Reinert.....	.....
Montour.....	George W. West.....	Danville.
Northampton.....	Birge Pearson*.....	Easton.

COUNTY SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SURVEYORS.	POST OFFICE.
Northumberland....	J. R. Hilbush.....	Mahanoy.
Perry	S. H. Galbraith.....	New Bloomfield.
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	John Layton.....	Dingman's Ferry.
Potter.....	J. M. Spafford*.....	Coudersport.
Schuylkill	Daniel L. Boyer.....	Landingville.
Somerset	William B. Shafer.....	Somerset.
Sullivan	Job L. King.....	Eddred.
Susquehanna	O. S. Beebe.....	Montrose.
Snyder.....	A. K. Gift*.....	Middleburg.
Tioga	David Heise*.....	Wellsboro'.
Union	Reuben F. Brown.....	Lewisburg.
Venango.....	William Hilands	Franklin.
Warren.....	Henry Cobham.....	Warren.
Washington.....	Jacob Gayman.....	Zollersville.
Wayne.....	Edwin E. Tallman*.....	Starrucca.
Westmoreland.....	Cyrus T. Long.....	Ridgeview.
Wyoming.....	Zebulan P. Marcy	Nicholson.
York.....	Benjamin Leese.....	Codorus.

* Those marked with star hold over under act of 17th April, 1869; this Department not having been advised that successors have been elected or appointed.

